# THE TICHBORNE TRIAL

Sudden Termination of the Celebrated Suit for Possession of the Tichborne Title and Estate.

The Claimant Withdraws His Case and Attempts to Fly from the Jurisdiction of the Court.

His Arrest Under Judicial Warrant and Committal to Newgate.

History of the Pleadings and the Essential Points of the Testimony.

Travels, Trials, Tribulations and Hopes of Orton.

The Question of Personal Identity and How It Was Set at Rest.

Value of the Tichborne Estate and Creation of the Baronetcy.

British Popular Delusions in the Past and Present.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 6-Noon The celebrated Tichborne property claim law suit case, which has been on trial for such a lengthened period in the Court of Common Pleas, in this city, was brought to a sudden and most unexpected Upon the opening of the Court the counsel for the

nt to the Tichborne estate announced that eir client had decided, in view of the action of the jury on Monday—in saying "they had heard sufscient evidence whereon to base a verdict"-to withdraw his cause before the Court.

After this announcement of the counsel for the plaintiff the counsel for the defence asked Lord Onief Justice Bovili to issue a warrant for the arrest of the claimant on the charge of perjury, and to fix his bail at £50,000 sterling.

The motion was granted and a bench warrant much for his arrest.

The claimant (Orton-Tichborne) was not present the opening of the Court this morning, and it is

just now believed he has fled from the city. Arrest of the Plaintiff-His Committal to

Newgate. London, March 6-Evening. The claimant to the Tichborne estate did not, as was at first supposed this morning, leave London immediately upon his decision to withdraw his

Shortly after the issuance of the warrant for his arrest by Lord Chief Justice Bovill he was taken into custody by the police and conveyed to jail in Newgate.

#### HISTORY OF THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The Tichborne property claim trial, which has st been brought to a conclusion by the sudden athdrawal of the claimant, will deservedly rank ng the foremost of the most remarkable law-to be found in the annals of the English law ourts. Though the jury has brought in a verdict ainst the claimant there is little doubt there are any persons who will still adhere to the idea that he in reality is Sir Roger Tichborne, the long lost one and heir. Even the judgment of the Court will not shake them in this idea. Whether the story told by this butcher or baronet, or whatever he turns out to be, is false or true, it is a most arkable one. If the claimant is an impostor, as twelve of his countrymen decide him to be, the claims recognition as one of the most extraordinary aspiracies of modern times to elevate a low-born derstand the claimant, his claims and his expectations, we propose in the following brief sketch to re.

The plaintiff's case set forth his claim as the rightful heir to the Tichborne baronetcy and the property attaching to it—which latter brings in an annual income stated variously at £20,000 and £30,000, but nets really £27,000, or within a fraction THE CAUSE OF ACTION.

This suit was insutured by Orton's lawyers in the shape of an ejectment brought against one of the tenants on the Tichborne estate for non-payserved due legal notice on the man enjoining him to pay his rent to the new found heir. The tenant and and hence the trial of the title of the estate THE TICHBORNE BARONETCY.

The Tichborne baronetcy was created by the Crown of England in the year 1620 as a mark of royal honor to the members of a distinguished family. The latest baronet of to-day is Sir Henry Alfred Joseph Doughty-Tichborne, the only surviv-ing son of the late Sir Alfred Joseph Doughty-Tichdaughter of Henry Benedict, eleventh Lord Arundeil, of Wardour. The present baronet was born posthumous, and succeeded to the honor in the year 1866. He is Lord of the Manor of Tichborne, and presents to a rectorial living in the Established ch. The family address is Tichborne, Hants, and Upton House, Dorset.

THE TRIAL just brought to a close commenced in the Court of Common Pleas in the city of London on the 11th of May last year. It was conducted before the Right Honorable Sir William Bovill, Knight, Lord Chief Honorable Sir william Bovin, Anight, Bott Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, a lawyer of great ability and a man of vast experience, both in the Parliament and social circles of Great Britain. Chief Justice Bovill was born in the year 1814; called to the bar, at the Middle Temple, in 1841; ap-pointed Solicitor General of England 1868, Attorney General 1866, and Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Picas the same year. He represented Guiddord in the House of Commons from the year 1867 to 1866.

1867 to 1866.

Was whether the claimant was or was not the heir of Sir James Tichborne who died in the year 1862. The claimant having to prove that he was the heir began, and all the evidence from May, 1871, until December 21 of the same year, when the case closed for the plaintiff, was substantially in his favor. It is from this evidence that the following story has been mainly collected:—

this evidence that it is collected;—
THE HEIR OF SIR JAMES TICHBORNE.
THE HEIR OF SIR JAMES TICHBORNE. THE HEIR OF SIR JAMES TICHBORNE.

was his son Roger, who was born in 1829. His parents—nis mother being a French woman—resided in France, and there he was born and brought up until ne was fourteen or fitteen years of age. Consequently he spoke French with facility, and it appears that he even spoke English with a French accent. His parents being Roman Catholics, he was sent to Stonyhurst College for education, and was there three or four years. In October, 1849, he entered the army and obtained a commission in a cavarry regiment (the Carabiniers), stationed first at Cantorbury and afterwards in Dublin and other parts of Ireland. His parents continued to reside in Paris, and he corresponded with them in terms of affection.

When he attained the age of twenty-one, which was on the 5th of January, 1852, he joined in disentating the estates, on which occasion a Mr. Hopkins acted as his attorney. Roger was on duty with his regiment in Ireland until January, 1853, except during temporary leave of absence. When he had leave of absence he used to stay with his uncle, Sir Edward Doughty, who then held the baronetcy and estates at Tichoorne Park, and there he iclin Love with his cousin, kate Doughty, then agir of seventeen. The christmas of 1851 was spent by Roger Tichborne at his uncle's, and there he app-pers to have proposed to his cousin and to

been rejected. This appears from his letters re occurred in January, 1852, and the date is tant. The event appears to have greatly id him; for on the 5th of January he wrote e intended going abroad and desired to make a arrangement as to his estate, and that he confided his private wishes and intentions to

ontaining his last wishes and intentions, and the laimant, in his evidence, stated that there were no ther private wishes and intentions than those con-ained in the packet. Early in February he wrote o his cousin in terms of affection, referring sorrow-ully to the breaking off of their engagement, and lluding to an angry interview with his uncle, yaich had led to his sudden departure. While in his state of mind

this state of mind

HE THERW UP HIS COMMISSION

and made arrangements for going abroad for a
year or so. Some of the last letters of Roger Tichborne, while in England, were to Miss Doughty.

Taus, on the 6th of December, 1852, he wrote to
her in affectionate terms that he was unable to
come down and see her, as he had to go to Paris to
see his parents, and that he should probably remain
there until a week or ten days before he embarked
for South America.

Early in 1853 Roger went to London to make final arrangements for his voyage. From London he wrote to his parents in affectionate terms. In this letter he stated that it was his intention to go to South America and to be abroad "a year or eignteen months."

on the let of March, 1853, for Valparaiso, with one Moore as a servant, and from the time of his arrival in South America he continued to write to his mother or his aunt, Lady Doughty, or Mrs. Seymour. He

In Scath America he continued to write to his mother or his aunt, Lady Doughty, or Mrs. Seymour. He

ARRIVED IN VALPARAISO

on the 19th of June, 1853. During his stay in South America, which lasted from this time until the 20th of April in the following year, he travelled extensively from Rio to Buone Ayres, crossing the Cordiliers and staving in many of the prominent cities on the South Pacific coast. It was while stopping at Buenos Ayres or Montevideo that he ASSUMED THE NAME OF DE CASTRO.

The claimant has stated that he was there for some weeks, and that he there made the acquaintance of a family named De Castro, whose name he afterwards assumed. It has appeared in evidence that Octon also was at Mellaplia (though at what precise time is uncertain), for De Castro, in writing to the claimant, stated that the person whom he described as "Sir Roger" bore the name of ARTHUE ORTON, and sent home a lock of hair which atfirst the claimant declared to be his own, out which atferwards he said had been cut from the head of Orton. In December, 1863, Roger wrote to his mother, giving an account of his voyage to Lima.

Salled from Rio JANEIRO.

On the 20th of ADTIL, 1864, he sailed from Rio in a ship called the Bella, which foundered at sea, and was treated by the owners and underwriters as lost, and from that time until the claimant appeared nothing more was heard of Roger Tachborne. A Chancery suit was instituted, in which his death was legally proved. Year after year rolled by, his cousin Kate married Mr. Radeliffe, his father died, and his death was widely published, but nothing was beard of him until

THE PLAINTIPF SET UP HIS CLAIM.

The claimant certainly was in Australia subsequently to the loss of the Bella, but at what period he attrived tucre is of course in dispute.

PICKED UP AT SEA.

His case is that he is Roger Tichborne; that he was picked up at sea, with several others of the seamen, and carried to Melbourne; but of this there has been no other evidence than his own statement, which, of course, is disput

that he was occupied with horses, slaughtering, &c. In 1862 he was

AT WAGGA-WAGGA,
looking after horses, slaughtering, &c. While there he was in difficulties, and he made the acquaintance of an attorney named Gibbes, whom he described as his "best friend," and who acted for him. As one part of the case relates to the suggested
1DENTITY OF THE CLAIMANT WITH ORION
It is necessary here to state that it appears that Orion was in Australia subsequently to the loss of the Bella, for a receipt of his has been produced dated "Hobarton, 1855." It also appears that Orion was in South America before Roger left, and that he was at Mellapilla, for De Castro, a friend of the claimant, wrole to him that the person who was there bore the name of Arthur Orton, and a lock of hair has been sent from Mellapilla, which was stated to have been cut from the head of Orton, and that the person they knew bore that name. It is necessary to state these matters with reference to such portions of the evidence as relates to Orton. Those

Those

PARTS OF THE CASE WHICH RELATE TO ORTON
have arisen out of the claimant's acts and conduct.
Thus on the 13th of April, 1865, the claimant, under
the name of De Castro, addressed a letter from
Wagga-Wagga to some one at Wapping to inquire
after Orion or his family. He had written, he said,
several letters to him, to which he had no answers,
and he wanted any information about Orton or his
son Arthur. The Orton who was in Australia and
in South America was Arthur Orion, and it is undisputed that he was in Australia at this time, and
that he was employed at Wagga-Wagga in 1866 or
1866.

AUSTRALIA.

It should here be stated that in the Home News of 1862, which was published and read in Australia, there appeared in the list of deaths and whis that of Sir James Tichborne, the father of Roger; and it was stated, on the assumption that Hoger was dead, that the heir was the next son, Alired. In 1863 the dowager, who always ardenly hoped for the return of her lost son, caused advertisements to be inserted in the London Times as to his loss, mentioning the name of the vessel in which he embarked and the date at which he sailed.

THE CLAIMANT,

mentioning the name of the vessel in which he embarked and the date at which he sailed.

THE CLAIMANT,
It is to be observed, had known Gibbes for two or three years, and had been in communication with him on the subject of the claim as early at least as July, 1865. He had been living at wagga-wagga since 1862, and he said he knew Mr. Gibbes for two or three years prior to June, 1864. Early in 1865 Cubitt caused to be inserted in the London Times an advertisement of a "Missing FRIENDS" office" of his at Sydney. This advertisement appeared on the 19th of May, 1865, and was seen by the dowager, who on that day wrote out to Cubitt, telling him of her son, mentioning that she had not been able to get any other information. In this letter the dowager describes her son, and singgested that he might have married or changed his name. She also intimated that whoever gave information about him would be handsomely rewarded. After various letters between parties in London and Melbourne, and in which Lady Tichborne's name appeared very prominently, the plaintiff, on the 24th of May, wrote the dowager that he had received her note of the 25th of February:—

HE WILL TELL HIS OWN STORY.

"I wrote to you on the loth of January for the first time since I have been in Australia. You will wonder why I flave not wrote before, but that I will tell you myself, should God spare my life to reach lengland. I am trying to get, away by the Panama route, which leaves Sydney on the 15th of June, but I do not know whether the banker here will advance the money or not."

I do not know whether the banker here will advance the money of not."

Pending the negotiations which were going on between the parties at home and in Austraia, the claimant remarried and made his will. In January, 1866, he had married, but under the name of Castro. On the first of June, 1866, he made a will in the name of koger Tichuorne, which was attested by Gibbes, as his attorney, and in which he proposed to give "dower" to his wife, whom he said he had married in the name of Castro, and which contained several devices he admitted to be fictitious, and made, he said, in order to secure Gibbes. And on the ninth of July he was remarried in the name of Roger Tichoorne.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

tained several devises he admitted to be fictitious, and made, he said, in order to secure Gibbes. And on the ninth of July he was remarried in the name of Roger Tichborne.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

In September, 1866, as already stated, he sailed for England, and on Christmas Day, 1866, the ciatimant sanded, and weat to Wapping in the evening to inquire after the Ortons. Next day went again to Wapping to inquire after them, describing himself by the name of Stephens. And then he went to Gravesend to keep out of the way, he said, until ne should see his mother. On the 28th He went to Gravesend to keep out of the way, he said, until ne should see his mother. On the 28th He went to Gravesend to keep out of the way, he said, until ne should see his mother. On the 28th He went to Alexsford And Visified Title Gravesend, and while he was at Alresford, Mr. Bowker, the attorney for the family, saw him, but does not appear to have recognized him. The chaimant returned to Gravesend, and while he was there one of Arritus Ostony, such a freed to the late of the family, saw him, but does not appear to have recognized him. The chaimant returned to Gravesend, and while he was there one of Arritus Ostony, the late of the late of the declaring that he was not her brother, but a friend of his, and he enclosed her a photograph, which he described as representing her brother; but a friend of his, and he enclosed her a photograph, which he described as representing her brother; but a friend of his, and he enclosed her aphotograph, which he described as representing her brother; but a friend of his, and he enclosed her aphotograph of his own.

His Visit to the bowagers, and declaring that he was sen by an another of the aged lady she recognized him as her son, and subsequently made an affidavit in his favor, in which she declared positively that he was her son, and she wrote to Sir Chrord Constable, who also made an affidavit in his favor, in which as declared positively that he was her son, and she wrote to sir Chrord Constable, who al

cammant did not state in contents of the packetlit may be convenently stated nere that in the
course of the suit the claimant made an adminant of
General, and that it related to his cousin Kata. In
his evidence at the trail as tasted that there were
no other instructions than thoses in the scaled
packet related to his seduction of his the packet
packet related to his seduction of his related that the
paper dated in November, 152, was deposited in
March, 1833. It will nave been seen in what isngreated in the season in what isndark the season in the season

The British people have been deeply influenced and moved most excitedly, even to acts of civil war and death, through the agencies of impostors and by means of false claims and assumptions at different periods in the history of the country. Perkin Warbeck, Lambert Simnel, "Mad" Thom, of Canterbury, and Mrs. Reeves-just lately declaimed the Crown of Britain, Thom claimed to be the Lord Christ Jesus, and Mrs. Reeves asserted her title to the position now held by Queen Victoria, and had hearing thereof even in the House of Lords.

IAMBERT SIMNEL.

This impostor was born about the year 1471. He personated the Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Charence. He found many adherents, particularly in Ireland, who took up arms in his cause and gave battle to the royal forces. He was defeated at Stoke, England, June 6, 1487. Simpel was a philoso pher in his moments of adversity, for when he louad his proper level in society he acknowledged it by accepting a post in the King's kitchen, which he held to the moment of his death.

Perkin Warbeck, an impostor, was a pretender to the throne of Britain. He is said to have been a French israelite, of Tournal. He personated Richard, Duke of York, son of King Edward the Fourth. Warbeck landed in Ireland in the year 1492. He took arms and lought in the field. He was defeated in Kent, England, in 1495. He appeared in Cornwall and assumed the title of King Richard the Fourth in 1497; was taken prisoner in 1498, and hanged at Tyburn on the 23d of November, 1499.

"MAD!' THOM. THE "SAVIOUR!"

1498, and hanged at Tyburn on the 23d of November, 1499.

"MAD" THOM, THE "SAVIOUR."

Thirty-three years since a lunatic, named Thom, who was disciarged from an asylum for the insane in England as cured and restored to the administration of his property, set nimself forth as the Saviour of Mankind almost under the shadow of Canterbury Cathedral, was worshipped as Christ by hundreds of his countrymen, who paraded the county of Kent for four days, in the expectation of discovering the millennium hidden away in a hop garden or a cherry orchard. His wearing apparei after he was dead was torn up and preserved as relies by the zealots who adored him. He was shot by Colonel Boys, of one of the British regiments, when on his march to London at the head of thousands of men, who beheved that Thom would reform the social system of the world after his arrival in the capital. Colonel Boys shot him with a pistol, and thus saved the lives of hundreds of his followers from the action of the military, for the multitude dispersed on seeing that the divinity was penetrable to cartnly weapons.

The Storago of Grain Provided for by the Sennte.

MADISON, March 6, 1872. A bill passed the Senate to-day prohibiting the purchase, or receiving in store, grain by any other weight or measure than at the standard provided by law.

In the Assembly a constitutional amendment was passed restricting municipal indebtedness to five per cent of the assessed valuation.

A Fight on the Floor of the House of Repre-

ST. Louis, March 6, 1872. A fisticust fight occurred on the soor of the lower House of the Missouri Legislature yesterday be-tween H. J. Latschard, a member from Kansas City and Mr. Crafton, the Sergeant-at-Arms, but neither was hurt. The difficulty grew out of a motion by Mr. Latschard to postpone further action in a matwas appointed to investigate the affair, and reported in favor of imposing a fine of \$100 on each of the offenders and requiring them to apologize to the House, but after a long discussion at less night's session the report was voted down, and it is probable that no further notice will be taken of the matter.

## STREET OPENINGS.

The Immense Expense of Opening Our Streets, Avenues and Public Parks.

POLITICIANS' FAT PICKINGS.

Important Exhibit to Taxpayers by the Committee of Seventy.

The following statement of the expenses in the recent openings of streets, avenues and public parks is taken from a further report to the Committee of Seventy, based upon the items of the costs and charges, which, by direction of the Committee of Seventy, have been carefully compiled from the accounts and statements in the City Comptroller's office. Taxpaying citizene can hardly fail to read contained therein.

L.—Extending Church street southwardly from Fulton street, about 2,500 feet—December 30, 1867. Commissioners— John Scott, G. T. Arcularius. Awards, \$2,567,584; costs, \$75,818. Assessed wholly on

Stationery and printing—William C. Rogers...
Advertising in eight newspapers...
N. B.—The total coats of widening Fulton
from Broadway to Rider's alley, near Gold air
were only \$2,890.
II.—Widening I. - Only \$2,005.
- Widening Laurens street from Washington square t
Carmi street, about 3,500 test—February 25, 1870. Com
missioners—James H. Coleman, Robert C. Hutching

mesiodes Morgan Jones, wards, \$1,8:0,440; costs, \$144,344; assess \$2,292; residue on property holders. Preparing report—E. J. Wilson... Preparing report—E. J. Wilson... Surveyor.—Edward Boyle. Dierk.—George H. Purser. Darical services—Daniel Whelan.

onir 31,386.

IV.—Extending Park place, from College place to West street, about 1,100 feet—February 22, 1870. Commissioners, James if. Coleman, Watter Rocke, John Scott.

Awards, \$745,013; costs, \$58,000; expenses (?), \$17,643; usessment on city, \$300,000; residue on property holders.

others.

Awards. \$47,000; costs, \$18,850; collector's fees, \$1,850
saccomment on city, \$12,000; residue on property holders.

The ilems of costs are not yet ascertainable in the Comproller's office. oller's office.

-Extending Lafayette place from Great Jones street to Bicecker street. Report advertised for presentation April 22, 1872. Commissioners—Gratz Nathan, Waiter Roche and William Stuart.

Awards exceed \$600,000; amount assessed on the city, 80,000.

Le-thening the Circle," 400 feet diameter at the south-isses, corner of Central Park, at the intersection of Funda weet, corner of Central Park, at the intersection of Funda avenue, Fifty-cinth street, Broadway add Boulevan. A large portion of the land taken was embraced in those streets and avenues). Commissioners—John K. Hackett, John J. Bradley and Wards for large State Sea. G. Halpine.
for lands, \$504.772; costs, \$26,231. Assessed on

reparing report - Edwaru - inveyor - i. A. Sage - ilerk - Edward J. Wilson - Sage ilerk - Edward J. Wilson - Sage ilerk - Edward J. Wilson - Michael Genegan John Scott - Sage - Stationery and printing—Mr. C. Rogers...
Adversing in four newspapers.
VIII.—Orening public place, 200 feet squerrer of Central Park, on Fifth avenue
Fifth-ninth streets. Commissioners—R
ings, Hugb Smith and Gratz Nathan.
Awards for lands, \$495,750; costs, \$51,625;
city for Central Park, \$169,166; residue on place of costs.

Commissioners.

Preparing report—E. J. Wilson.

Surveyor—Charles K. Graham.

Clerk—George H. Purser.

Appraise of Buildings—Warren Brady.

Stationery and printing—Wm. C. Rogers

Advertising in two newspapers.

Auverlising in live newspapers.

IX.—Opening public place, near Ninth avenue, street and Boulevard. Commissioners—James man, Wiliard Bartiett and Wilham H. Tracy. Awards for lands, \$134,092; costs, \$15,574. A litems of costs:—

Items of costs:
Commissioners.
Preparing report.—George H. Purser.
Preparing report.—George H. Purser.
Surveyor.—Charles K. Graham.
Clerk.—Georgh H. Purser.
Stationery and printing—Wm. C. Rogers.
Advertising in six newspapers.
X.—Opening 1224, 1236 and 127th streets. July 15, 1870.
missioners.—John Brown, R. Croker and Michael

liems of costs:—

1:ems of costs:—

1:ems of costs:—

1:ems of costs:—

2:ems of costs:—

3:ems of costs:—

2:ems of costs:—

Commissioners:

Co

Commissioners.
Preparing reports E. J. Wilson.
Surveyors—Edward Boyle.... G. A. Sage lerk—George H. Purser... ppraisers—Warren Brady Lehn P. Guinn.

ery vertising in four newspapers.

II.—Opening Norningside, Park, from 110th structure, to the street, containing 315 acres, about 436 city lots each. It occupies the rocky hillside near the dale Asylum, Confirmed August 7, 1870. Comm William M. Tweed, Jr., Hugh, Smith and Robe

Awards for lands, \$1,548,553; costs, \$126,055; assessed on the city, \$777,685; realcos on property holders.

Joseph C. Shaesa Stationery and printing—William C. Rogers— Advertising in live newspapers.— The whole amount of costs and charges is city or its property holders in the cases as the list of December, 1857, to the present time that of assessments imposed on the city of Widening Laurens sureet. 144,334
Extending Lexington avenue. 272,088
Expenses. 33,276—103,243
Extending Park place. 55,000
17,462, 56,642

773,532

ing Riverside Park. 242,061
131,147-373,208 SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HENRY MICCLL.
NEW YORK, March 4, 1872.

### THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Reception of the Japanese on the Floor of the House-A Brilliant Assemblage-The Speaker's Welcome-Iwakura's Salutation.

The reception of the Japanese Embassy by the House to-day was one of the liveliest scenes witbers of the Embassy as they filed in, with their solemn faces, on the arms of the members of the committee appointed to do the honors of the occa-sion, had more the appearance of a funeral cortege than of a royal embassy about to be welcomed by the greatest republic in the world; but the scene was a lively one notwithstanding. crowded galleries, which blossomed conservatories of rare flowers with manly loveliness; the gay tollets, bright colors and pretty faces, must have impressed these grave representatives of a far off country with at cle. Through the gallantry of Mr. Cox, of New York, the ladies were admitted to the floor. At eleven o'clock the procession arrived and passed through the main door and down the assie in front of the Speaker's desk, where they took their places. Iwakura was escorted by General Banks. They, with the other members of the committee, each with one of the Japs in charge, took their places directly in front of the Speaker's desk, the rest of in conventional black, with white kids, except Mr. Mori, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, who wore

lemon-colored gloves.

After taking their places
General Banks addressed the Speaker as fol-

lows:—

INTRODUCING THE EMBASSY.

The committee of the House of Representatives assigned to that duty, according to its instructions, now have the honor to present to you and to the House I wakura and their Excellences Kido, Okubo and ito, Ambassador-in-chief and Assistant Ambassadors of the government of Japan; the honorable Secretaries of the Embassy, and the honorable Commissioners of the principal departments of Japan, with their attaches.

The Speaker addressed the distinguished visitor.

The Speaker addressed the distinguished visitors as follows:—

THE SPEAKER'S WELCOME.

YOUR EXCELLENCIES—On behalf of the House of Representatives I welcome your Imperial Embassy to hits Hall. The reception which is tans extended to you so unanimously and so cordinally by the members of this body is signineant of the interest which our whole people feel in the rapidly developing relations between the Japanese empire and the American republic. The course of migration for the human race has for many centuries been steadily westward, a course always marked by conquest and too often by rapine. Reaching the boundary of our Continent we encounter a returning tide from your country setting eastward, seeking not the tropines of war, but the more shining victories or peace; and these two currents of population appropriately meet and mingle on the shores of the great Pacific Sea. It will be my pleasure to present to you personally the representatives of the people, and I oeg to assure you, for them and for myself, that during your stay at our capital you will be at all times welcome to the privileges and courtestes of the floor.

To this Iwakura replied by reading from a manuscript in Japanese. The sing-sing intonations of the

cript in Japanese. The sing-sing intonations of the voice resembled the style peculiar to the Quakers in their speaking, and as he read in slow, monotonous, undulating tones, the effect at first was rather of the ludicrous order. But the apparent consciousness on the part of the reader of the importance of the occasion soon impressed itself upon the vast assemblage, and quiet followed the inclination to treat it jocosely. When the Ambassador finished

was intened to with deep interest, as follows:—
"By the request of the Chief Ambassador and associates I have the nonor to present to you, Mr. speaker, and to the house a translation of the address he has presented, and to ask that it may be the pleasure of the House to have it transcribed on the House journal." General Banks then read it, as follows:—

IWAEURA'S SALUTATION.

MR. SPEAKER AND HONORABLE MEMBERS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
STATES:— STATES:—
On benaif of the Ambassadors of Japan, our sovereign, and the people whom we represent, we tender to you our sincere thanks and warmest friendship. We fully appreciate the distinguished honor which places us lace to face in the presence of that might power which rules the great American republic. Governments are strong when built upon the hearts of an enlightened people. We came for enlightenment and gladly find it here. Journeying eastward from the Empire of the Sunrise toward the sunrising, we daily behold a new sunrise beyond the one we before enjoyed. New knowledge rises daily before us, and when a completed irip shall have passed in review of an encircled globe we shall gather together our treasures of knowledge, remembering that, however we have advanced towards the sources of light, each onward move has revealed a further step beyond. The government of Japan aiready appreciates the value of an enlightened policy towards itself and all nations, but our united assurance on our return will confirm to the people at large the irrendliness of feeling so frequently expressed heretofore and now so generously exhibited to this Embassy. Brithe future an extended commerce will unite our hational interests in a thousand forms, as dropps of water common ocean that divides our countries. Let us express the hope that our national friendship may be as difficult to sunder or estrange as to divide the once blended drops composing our common Pacific Ocean. On benaif of the Ambassadors of Japan,

The Embassy were then presented individually to the members of the House, Mr. Mori, who understands our language perfectly, standing near Iwa kura and signifying to him the relative importance of the persons introduced. Iwakura is a man of small stature, strongly-marked features, with a head showing a superior cerebral organization. He has quaintance with the consideration of grave sub-jects. He did everything with a deliberation and method quite surprising to the nervous energy of our people. After the introductions they marched out as solemnly as they came in, amid the cheering of the floor and galleries.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Stage Stopped by a California Turpin The "Chleken" Sentenced to be Hanged-"Herby" Byrnt's Will and Bequests.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1872. The stage between Milton and San Andreas was stopped yesterday by a highwayman and the trea stopped yesteriay by a highwayman and the treasure box was given to him, when the stage drove on. Upon discovering that the box was empty he fired several shots at the stage, without effect.

Johnny Devin, alias "the Chicken," convicted of the murder of August Kamp, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of April.

The will of the late Herbert Byrne, which was filed for probate to-day, bequeaths \$5,000 to Mary Cross, his nurse; \$1,000 to David Scannell, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; \$1,000 to Elijah Nichols; \$5,000 to Henry Byrne Cyprice; the remainder of his estate, estimated at \$140,000, to Ed. R. Carpenter.

THE MISSOURI BOND "RING."

The Last Bequest of the Dead Conspirator to His Wife. Sr. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1872.

A special despatch from Kansas City to the Demo-crat says:—Robert B. Higgins, who was connected himself there yesterday, wrote a letter to his wife that he committed suicide to save himself from disgrace, and enclosing \$3,000, supposed to be the proceeds of the bonds sold before his arrest. Some fifty thousand dollars of the bonds are reported to have been sold to Mortimer's Bank, in Ransas Chy; but the report is doubted.

## A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 6, 1872. A wood chopper named Head, at work at Anthony's Nose, in the Highlands, built a fire under an overhanging rock yesterday noon to eat his dinner by; the heat thawed the frost around the boulder and it fell from its place on the man, breaking bota legs and one arm, and brussing his body in a terri-ble manner. He will die. THE VIRGINIA VENDETTA

Two Richmond Editors "Squaring" for a Duel.

CHIVALRY SUPERSEDED BY THE POLICE.

The Would-Be "Shootists" Expected to Have a Rencontre on the Street.

The Rise and Progress of the Quarrel.

THE ARREST OF BOTH PARTIES.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6, 1872. Richmond has been in a fermented state of excite-ment for several days over an anticipated duel, or Whiq and Enquirer. There has been a fend between days of the lamous duel between young Ruchie and Hampden Pleasants, in 1845, when the latter was killed. Several duels have been fought by the different editors in charge, and it seemed to have

A SORT OF JOURNALISTIC VENDETTA. Of late years, however, duelling and all such use here, especially with the press, which is beginning to take a more sensible and a broader view of its mission. The present editors of the two papers are Mr. James C. Southall, of the Enquirer, and Mr. Alexander Moseley, of the Whig. Mr. Southall is middle-aged, and Mr. Moselcy is quite advanced in years. Both are gentlemen of the nighest character and standing. They have been on good terms personally.

The quarrel grew out of the embittered contest over the repeal of the Funding bill. The Whig charged that the Enquirer was the hired organ of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company and of the bondholders. The Engutrer pronounced this had not only been the paid organ of the Pennsylvania company last winter, but was now under the pay of General Mahone, the "Virginia railroad king." This, it was thought, would have precipitated a personal rencontre on Saturday last, but

tated a personal rencontre on Saturday last, but nothing occurred, and on Monday the Wisg replied, denouncing very emphatically the assertions of the Enquiver to be falsehoods, and reiterating its charges against that paper. This, the public thought, would certainly oring things to a crisis, but it did not.

A bomishbill from the Enquiver aday, the Enquiver replied, to the following purpose:—The Enquiver of Saturday contained an article in reference to the Wilg and its editor which, according to our understanding of the use of language, was, as it was intended to be—as insulting as genteel words could make it. To that article the editor of the Wilg has replied by recrimination, and stating the charges made against Mr. Moseley were true to the letter, and most of them can be substantiated by testimony. If he considered himself argrieved he should have songht redress otherwise than through the columns of the Wilg. Mr. Moseley, douotless, knew what all know who have been at all conversant with my life-long opinions, that I would neither give nor

ant with my ille-long opinions, that I would neither give nor

ACCEPT A CHALLENGE TO FIGHT A DUEL,
but he no doubt knew as certainly that I am always
ready to resist in a proper manner any attack made
upon my character or person, and knowing that he
has chosen to detend himsel by cowardly restiminations against charges which he knew to be true
and declined to resent. Mr. Southail, of the Enquiver, is a very strict Presoyterian, which accounts
for his

ANTI-DUELLISTIC SENTIMENTS.

garer, is a very strict Presoyterian, which accounts for his

Anti-duellistic Sentiments.

Of course this was at once construed into an invitation to moseley for a personal assault in the street if he left himself aggrieved. This morning Mr. Southall appeared on the street and expectation was on the uptoe, but there was no appearance of a difficulty, and about twelve o'clock the affair was brought to a very peaceful conclusion by the CHIEF OF POLICE, WHO ARRESTED BOTH parties, and had them bound over in the sum of \$1,000 each to keep the peace for twelve months, and so, no doubt, the matter has ended. It will have a good effect, and may put a stop to the foolism practice of dueling among editors. The vendetta of the Enquiver and Whig has thus, no doubt, had a bloodless termination, and will only be remembered hereafter with the other relies of that barbarons past which is so hast passing away. The days of chivalry are gone, let us nope, forever.

AMERICA'S GREAT CENTENNIAL

Meeting of the Commissioners and Election of an Executive Committee-At the Union League

Concluding with a Dance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1872. The Centennial Commissioners have been in session in the Common Council Chamber this morning, and at the Continental Hotel this afternoon. The bustness before the Commission was the completion of a permanent organization. Ex-Governor Hawley, of dent of the Commission, O. Cleveland, of New Jersey, First Vice President, and Henry Probasco, Ohio; William Byrd. Alabama; John L. Creigh, Callfornia, and Robert Lowry, of Iowa, Assistant Vice

Presidents. In Committee of the Whole this alternoon the Commission confirmed D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; J. V. L. Pruyn, of New York: W. W. Wood, of Virginia; William Prescott Smith, of Maryland, and George H. Corilss, of Rhode Island, as the Execu-THE COMMISSIONERS AT THE UNION LEAGUE RE-

The Union League tendered the Commission a grand reception this evening; the best people of the city were present. Among them were Morton McMichael, John W. Forney, Joseph harrison, Jay Cooke, Edward C. Knight, Joseph Smith, Theodorg Cuyler, Ell Price, and, in fact, the flower of the society of this city.

Mr. Morton McMichael, President of the Union League, welcomed the Commission in a very felicitous manner.

ciety of this city.

Mr. Morton McMichael, President of the Union League, welcomed the Commission in a very leheltous manner.

CHARACTERISTIC SPERCH OF EX-GOVERNOR HAWLEY. This was replied to by ex-Governor hawley, who said that in his opinion I rhiadelphia is the proper place for holding the centennial. He had been to boston and knew all about that city—that is, so far as the straightness of its streets is concerned. He knew all that a respectable man of lamily should know about New York—(laughter)—and on the whole had concluded that Philadelphia is the place, par excllence. Above all others, this is the place, whore the old bell rang out the chimes of liberty, Here is where the grand old State House stands, and here let us celebrate the nundredth analyersary of its birth. (Loud and continued appleause.)

THE VIRGINIA REPRESENTATIVE HITS THE MARK. Mr. Orestes Cleveland followed in a brief speech of the same tenor, when Colonel W. W. Wood, of Virginia, having been called, in a five minutes' speech made the hit of the evening. He said Governor Hawley had the pleasure of saving in referring to the warp. "I am grad we did not hit each other?" and, gentlemen, it most heartly each other in 150 most of the third reality of the warp. "I have the young the Only of Commission the gentlemen, we heet again Thank good, to Crean THE UNION. (Applause and cheers.) And I venture to say that no heart in Philadelphia tonight had had at his warmer accord with the cause of the Union than he hearts, and at the rong of my constituents in Virginia. Mr. Wood continued but a few moments, yet his remarks were received with the greatest applause, and at the concision the gentlemen came up and congratulated nim.

"Other gentlemen, among them Theodore Cuyler who is a lawyer, who got warmed to his subject and referred to his auditors as gentlemen of the Jury," and Colone Forney made speeches.

THE COMMISSIONERS WORSHIPPING TERPSICHORE. The Commission the gentlemen came up and congratury, and colone forney made speeches.

THE COMMISSIONERS W

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1872 Commander William K. Mayo is ordered to duty as lighthouse inspector in the Seventh district, Lieutenant Commander A. R. McNair to the Pow-natan, Lieutenant E. C. Pendieton to the Washing-ton Navy Yard, Eusign Martin E. Hall to the Iroton Navy Yard, Ensign Martin E. Hall to the Iroquois, Second Assistant Engineer J. S. Ogden to the New York Navy Yard.

Commander Samuel R. Franklin is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard, and placed on waiting orders; Commander Charles A. Baboock is detached from duty as inspector of the Seventh lighthouse district, and placed on waiting orders; Master B. S. Bichards from the receiving ship New Hallposium and ordered to the Wromins.